

# U. S. RUNS ENORMOUS NAVAL RISK IN DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

## NAVY ONLY HALF THAT OF BRITAIN

Equalization of the Fighting Strength Depends on Carrying Out Building Program.

By DAVID M. CHURCH,  
International News Service.

The United States will take a long naval chance when it enters the forthcoming disarmament conference, according to statistics of naval strength compiled by naval experts for use by the American delegation to the parity.

### Win or Lose.

If the conference should agree to abandon all present building programs and maintain the navies of the leading nations as they now stand, the United States will lose out, for on January 1 the United States navy was but half the size of Great Britain's battle keels and but twice as large as Japan's navy. These comparisons are based on tonnage figures and might be altered by a comparison of fighting efficiency.

If the conference decides to let the present building program continue, the United States will win.

The present authorizations of the navies of the world would make the navy of the United States equal to that of Great Britain by 1924 and almost double the size of the Japanese navy. Japan's naval program does not begin to approach that of the United States, and even her projected but unauthorized program would not make her navy equal to that of the United States by 1927.

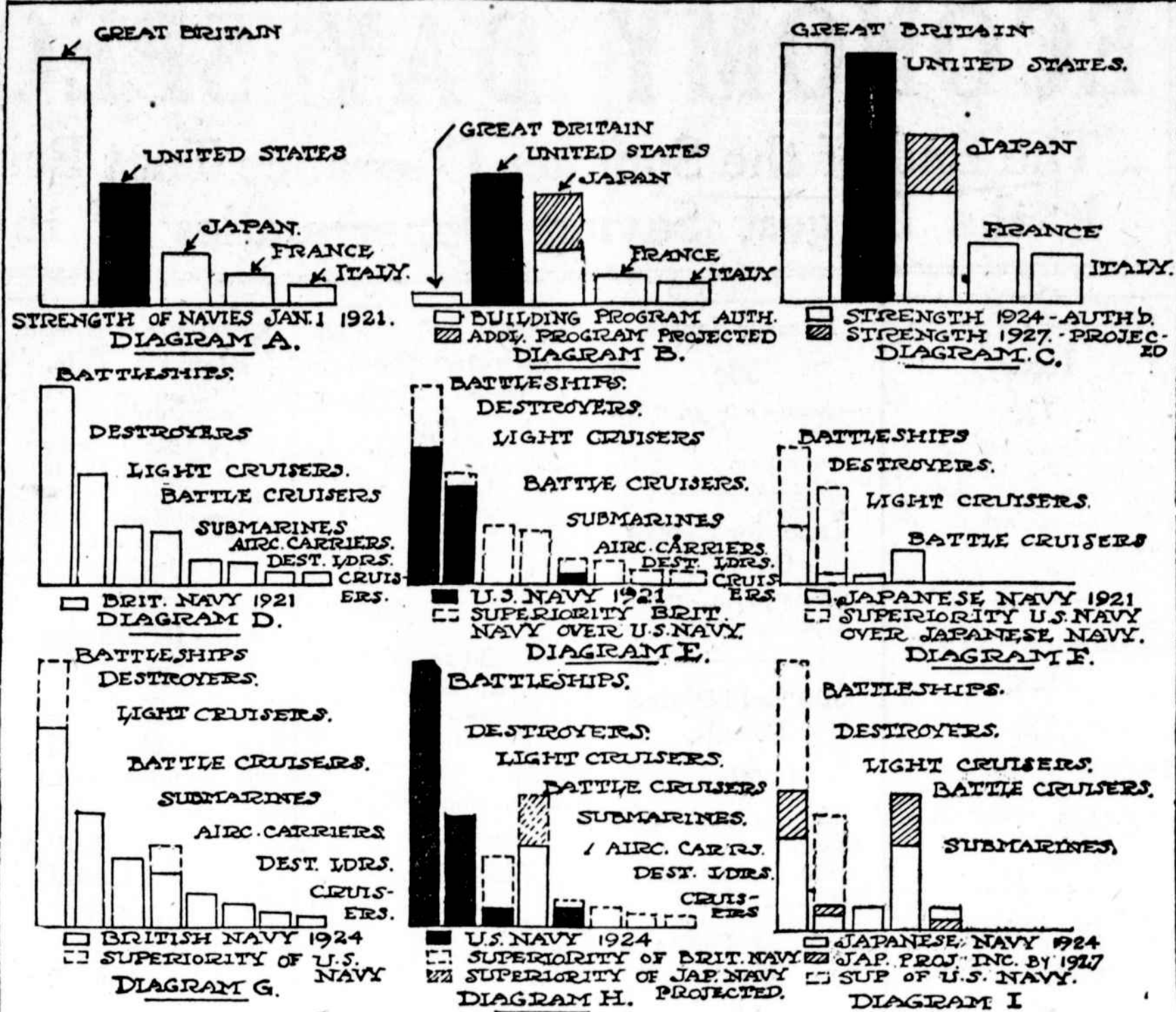
All of these figures, however, are based on tonnage, and the Naval Intelligence Service has compiled some interesting statistics as to the relative efficiency of the three great navies of the world which do not give the navy of the United States the advantage in fighting efficiency.

At the present time the British navy has supremacy over the American navy in every style of fighting craft, for the relative value of the battle cruisers, it appears from present statistics that the United States stands to be outclassed in major naval weapons by 1924 unless the forthcoming conference decides to put a check upon the present building programs.

Japan's naval program is at the present time largely projected and it would appear upon bare statistics that the Oriental nation stands to lose more than any other nation as the result of the disarmament conference unless there is an agreement to junk some of the vessels that are already in commission.

If there is to be any restriction of vessels by order of the conference, then the United States may again be the loser, for this nation has fewer vessels which it can afford to give up than Great Britain.

## RELATIVE STRENGTH OF WORLD'S NAVIES IS SHOWN IN DIAGRAMS MADE BY EXPERTS



The top row diagrams show the relative strength at present, comparison based on tonnage, the relative magnitudes of the building programs and how, at this rate, strength will compare in 1924 and 1927. The two

lower rows detail the present and future comparison of the three greatest navies, those of Great Britain, the United States and Japan.

## M'CUMBER SAYS LEAGUE IS ONLY ROAD TO PEACE

North Dakota Senator Says Disarm Parley Will Be Futile Without Arbitration.

By J. BART CAMPBELL,  
International News Service.

A written, binding contract between the United States and leading nations to prevent wars of aggression and to compel arbitration of international disputes must precede any material reduction in military or naval armaments, Senator Porter J. McCumber of North Dakota, ranking Republican member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared today.

League Is Necessary. Unless the United States is willing and able to bring about a league or an association of the bigger nations to prohibit war and enforce peace, the approaching Washington conference on disarmament and kindred problems will, in Senator McCumber's judgment, fail to decrease the crushing burden of armaments.

A mere agreement to reduce armaments is neither possible nor practicable, Senator McCumber believes. Neither Great Britain, France, Italy, nor Japan would consent to one, he is certain, unless the United States were willing to go further, and join with them in a solemn, definite, cooperative understanding, duly signed down in black and white, and signed by neither shall engage in a war of aggression, nor refuse to arbitrate whatever contentions may arise between them.

Total disarmament is out of the question, and will remain so," Senator McCumber said, "until by mutual agreement between all nations capable of making war, war is made an impossibility."

Puts It Up To President. "And just to the extent that President Harding is able to consummate such an agreement between the powerful nations," he continued, "just to that extent will he be able to decrease the burden of armaments."

"In its last analysis, disarmament is all a question of faith—faith in the good intentions and peaceful purposes of all nations, and that faith, in the light of the world's history, cannot be very strong without a written compact whereby nations solemnly agree with each other not to undertake wars of aggression, and to submit to arbitration every purely international dispute which may arise between them."

"Such a compact must precede not only complete disarmament, but to my mind, it must precede any great or substantial reduction in military or naval armaments."

Britain Seen Stumbling Block. It is Senator McCumber's opinion that Great Britain alone will not consent to the "scrapping" of her navy.

"Leaving out of consideration all merely theoretical propositions," he said, "all of the nations invited to the Washington conference already have very important navies. These navies possess are unfitted for any other purpose than that for which they were intended. They will

not be destroyed or thrown into the discard. "Therefore, we can eliminate every idea of a world without a navy. The nations will keep what they've got. All of them have heavy programs for increases in naval armament already in process of construction, and the very best I believe we can hope for is to abbreviate the several warship building programs as much as possible, and to prevent any important additions to the size of the respective navies."

League Would End Distrust. "Until we are able to bring all of the important nations into a joint agreement, each pledging national faith to all the others to refrain from all wars of aggression, no nation will feel itself safe from war. We could discard our entire navy with far greater safety than any other country because we can produce within our own borders every element of national life."

"Neither Great Britain, France, nor Italy can do this, and inasmuch as the very life of one of these nations, at least (Great Britain), is dependent upon her ability to keep open every source of clothing and food, this nation cannot be expected, and I am sure she would never agree, to join in any proposal for complete disarmament unless every other nation did the same, and even then her own disarmament would have to be dependent upon the equivalent impotence of other nations from purely military and naval standpoint."

## BORAH ESPOUSES OPEN DOOR FOR DISARM PARLEY

Pleads for More Democracy in Foreign Dealings in Speech At Seaside.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 30.—Senator Borah of Idaho urged an audience here last night to help get a little more democracy in foreign affairs. The Idaho Senator, although one of the foremost advocates of armament limitation, predicted that the coming conference on armament would be a complete failure unless public opinion unmistakably demands reduction of navies and armies.

"Pry open the doors of the conference," said Senator Borah. "Let the sunlight of publicity beat in upon the dark and secret places. 'Disarmament will be but a delusion, a fraud veneered with tepid purposes and false promises unless there is found demanding it and supporting it what amounts to a moral and social revolution. It will come only at the command of the people, united and determined, persistent and untiring.'"

GIRL, 16, AND YOUTH, 20, COUSINS, FOUND DROWNED WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Aug. 30.—The body of Beryl Wurster, sixteen years was found floating in the Susquehanna river and this led to the finding of the body of her cousin, Harry W. Wurster, twenty years.

The young couple had been bathing together. Nobody saw the accident, but it is believed the girl became exhausted and Harry went to her assistance, and both were drowned. Both were good swimmers.

## GANGSTER, HELD AS KILLER, FEARS POLICE REVENGE

Ex-Convict Cowers in Cell in New York, Haunted by Vision of 10,000 Clubs.

By S. D. WEYER,  
International News Service.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Cowering in a dark corner of his cell in the West Thirtieth street station, casting fear-filled glances at every one who passes by the iron bars, sometimes unwittingly jerking up his elbows as if to ward off a blow, William F. Hoey, ex-convict, gangster, and "cop fighter," was today the center of interest for New York's authorities and public.

Not in years has a policeman's murder started this city as has the killing Saturday night of Patrolman Daniel J. Neville, of which Hoey is accused. Nor is there a veteran on the police force who recalls ever having witnessed a psychological process such as this young prisoner has passed through.

Killed in "Dope" Raid. Hoey was the watchman of the vacant lot known as "Pirates' Den," where the policeman was shot dead when he tried to break up a gang of dope fiends and traffickers who plied their surreptitious trade in a tumble-down shanty in the Thirty-ninth street section of the "Hell's Kitchen" district.

From a hardened, tough-as-nails, fresh-as-brass graduate of the reformatory school, this former terror of the police, who has served several prison terms, including one in Sing Sing, though he is only twenty-three years old—has changed overnight into a cowering, craven, a picture of livid fear.

He feels his conscience scorched by the concentrated hatred of New York's 10,000 policemen, and his monomania is that they will suddenly descend upon him swinging 10,000 night sticks upon his close-cropped, gang-battle-scarred scalp, to avenge their comrade, who was one of the most popular men on the force.

Surrenders Through Fear. It was that fear that drove Hoey—while the police were searching the city for him yesterday—to seek "sanctuary" within the Sing Sing prison gates and plead to the prison chaplain, Father Cashion, to save him from the wrath of the "cops."

But Hoey need have no fear while cowering in his cell today. When the prison priest and Warden Lowes of Sing Sing had delivered Hoey—who denies the crime—at the station, Captain Randes sent for his men, and while the moaning prisoner clung to his arm, the captain said:

"Now, boys, this is the rat that killed Dan Neville. He made a statement for him yesterday, but he has sewed himself up. He said we would beat him. I don't want any of you to lay a hand on him while he is in my custody and I am responsible for him."

Hoey heard this but it made no impression on him. It seemed only to accentuate his shivering dread of vengeance. In the code of the "gang," it is written that there shall be no mercy for a "cop" that has "got" one of the "boys." In Hoey's heart lives only the terror inspired by the con-

viction that this code works both ways. The police aver they have a "cinch" case against the youth; that he had threatened to send Neville—with whom he had a feud—on a "long ride" and that they will produce witnesses who will swear they saw him kill the policeman.

A sensational angle of the case which the Meyer legislative committee investigating the city administration has already taken up, is that Hoey was out on \$5,000 bail, charged with a hold up. The question will be asked whether dangerous criminals with a record such as Hoey's should be allowed bail and thus be given a chance to wreak vengeance on their arch enemies, the police, and their "customers," the public.

## BRYAN TO LEAD RENEWED FIGHT FOR BLUE LAW

Campaign to Sweep Entire Country Will Affect Sunday Observance in D. C.

A lively contest over proposed blue laws is being staged for the fall and winter months, with William Jennings Bryan leading for the program and the Anti-Blue Law League of America, the opposition. Bryan will make his first fight for a law for his adopted State, Florida, and Crawford H. Ellis, president of the Anti-Blue Law League, will try to save his home State, Louisiana, from drastic legislation already scheduled there.

The blue law movement is making progress. The plan is to carry the South, as the Anti-Blue League did in the prohibition fight, then impose similar laws on the District of Columbia, army and navy reservations, and other territory controlled by the Federal Government.

In the legislatures of four Southern States—Florida, Louisiana, Tennessee and Alabama—rigid Sunday-closing bills await consideration when these bodies meet.

The Florida bill, which will be supported by Colonel Bryan, is very drastic. It prohibits the use of electricity and music on Sunday except for church and Sunday school services, the private home and the public street. It would close all amusements and soft-drink places.

Others are being drawn, is the original measure presented by Noah W. Cooper, who, in behalf of the Methodist Benevolent Association, the Methodist Church, South, came to Washington to demand a national blue law. He would stop all trains and newspapers on Sunday.

Blue law advocates believe that, if they can get the Southern States to act, then the West and North will follow, as they did in the wet and dry controversy. The Anti-Blue Law League has made a canvass of "heathen" and "idolaters" in the South and a deliberate and united effort will be made to put over strict Sunday observance laws. In spite of the protests of Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts and other Southern States have acted, then Congress will be asked to pass the Myers bill for a Sunday observance law for the District of Columbia.

## GERMAN PEACE TO FIGURE IN ARMS PARLEY

Hapgood Says Senate and Reichstag Will Vote Approval.

By NORMAN HAPGOOD.

The conference to begin in this city on November 11 is now being talked about from the viewpoint of the peace arranged with Germany.

That peace will presumably be ratified by the Reichstag and the Senate in not much over a month.

To see how it is connected with the November conference it is to be remembered that the peace of 1918 was a somewhat misleading. It is always called the "peace of 1918" and it is to be sure, a conference for the limitation of the armaments of the three naval powers, but it has been much more complicated than that.

Senator Borah, who individually forced the disarmament action, backed by strong forces in the public, objected to its being tied up with a mass of questions, such as were undertaken at Versailles. He put it this way in conversation:

"I am not much interested in what governments promise to do. I am much more interested in what they do."

Change Is Important. By that statement he meant that an actual change in the building program of the three naval powers would interest him far more than anything that might be accomplished by the limitation of armaments after the questions that threaten trouble have been straightened out.

That was not his only difference in political philosophy with the Harding Administration. The position taken by Mr. Hughes is that there will be a better chance of bringing about limitation of armaments after the questions that threaten trouble have been straightened out.

Mr. Borah, on the other hand, is fond of the analogy to private quarrels. He tells a story of his life in the West, when the cattle men and the sheep men had a bitter controversy, about their relative rights to certain grazing lands. The question got into court. Both sides appeared in the court house armed, Borah narrates.

"We first took their arms away and we reached a satisfactory decision. Had we left them with their arms we should never have reached any decision, for we should have all been dead."

Borah Skeptical. The other view has revealed, however, Mr. Hughes and the President take the position that the opportunity to bring about a general agreement on disputed questions is not to be lost and that the conference is more likely to succeed if that aspect of it is first.

Senator Borah remains skeptical, and thinks the conference endangered by the method chosen, but he will make no motion of my dismissal. He will confine himself to fighting for publicity and for the limitation of armament.

If it fails, however, he will take the war path. As he puts it, he will hold the Administration responsible for the failure. That means a good deal. Borah in vehement condemnation of his party on a major issue is a prospect not to be looked at by the Republicans with equanimity.

Senator Johnson said recently that the limitation of armament conference was the greatest triumph ever won by an individual in the Senate in his experience.

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## Royal Singer Is Here To Show Her Wares

By International News Service.

Baroness Cantia von Horst, who has arrived in this country to try to place her opera, "Die Belden Barren" and thirty-four other songs that she has written. She has not been in the United States since 1913.

The baroness is the daughter of D. J. Partello, of Washington, D. C. She claims to be an American citizen.

was in its form, and to some extent in its substance, a victory for the irreconcilables. One of the many surprises furnished by Mr. Hughes since he became Secretary of State was his acquiescence in this method of making the treaty. Among his other new acquisitions is team play.

Team play is the President's whole policy. He has not given up his dream of succeeding where Wilson failed. He still hopes to emerge from the November meeting with some kind of a machinery of co-operating with foreign nations for the settlement of questions without war.

His principal difficulty has been the irreconcilables. His method of dealing with them is not open opposition. It is fobbing. It is to yield to them in detail, while sticking to his idea.

He has put Senator Lodge on the American commission, which is just the opposite of Mr. Wilson's method, and he has pleased and softened the irreconcilables by the form of his peace with Germany.

That treaty cannot in the end be judged alone. It is part of a fully thought-out political method. Not until the conference of November 11 has adjourned will it be possible to say whether the President's tact has won the object that has had first place in his mind.

UNIVERSITY TO TRAIN MOTHERS-IN-LAW URGED CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—A university for the education of mothers-in-law was advocated by the Rev. Charles B. Stevens, of the Third Presbyterian Church.

He asserted the mother-in-law problem has ceased to be a joke. "Seventy-five per cent of all matrimonial disasters are precipitated by the interference," he asserted. "She is an outlaw instead of an in-law."

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## HUGE FUNERAL FOR ZR-2 DEAD IS ABANDONED

Joint Memorial Service Will Be Held in Westminster Abbey, However.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Joint funeral services for the English and American victims of the ZR-2 disaster have been virtually abandoned, it was learned today. It is considered likely, however, that a joint memorial service may be held in Westminster Abbey early next week.

Relatives of the English victims are naturally anxious for the speediest possible return of the bodies and this is given as the main reason for the abandonment of the original plan to hold a monster joint funeral service over all the recovered bodies.

The Royal Air Force was arranging today to give extraordinary military honors to the victims. Squads of air-men will escort each body to the victim's respective homes and attend the funerals.

That treaty cannot in the end be judged alone. It is part of a fully thought-out political method. Not until the conference of November 11 has adjourned will it be possible to say whether the President's tact has won the object that has had first place in his mind.

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